



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1892.

NO MATTER how remiss Governor Pattison may have been in preserving law and order in Homestead at the beginning of the recent troubles there, no body can justly blame him for any dereliction in that respect now. When a delegation of the strikers called upon him yesterday, he said to them: "There are \$8,000,000 in the State treasury and, if necessary, every dollar will be expended to put down the lawlessness which has given the name of Homestead such an ill savor. Should this amount prove insufficient we will issue State bonds to any amount. We will bankrupt the Commonwealth in an honest endeavor to uphold the supremacy of the law." All wise and patriotic citizens will approve this expressed determination of the Governor. Under a republican government the strict enforcement of the law is the only safety of the people, and when, under such a form of government, law can be set at defiance with impunity, the man on horseback is not far off.

THE FACT that a man who is in need of steady employment, and has it, strikes, unless he has previously secured as remunerative work elsewhere, is certainly no evidence of his possession of an extra degree of common sense. But the foolishness of the Pittsburg strikers is phenomenal, for they have even asked the council of that city to return to Mr. Carnegie the million dollars he gave it, before the strike, with which to establish a free library for the use of the workmen there. Such a patent case of spitting your face by cutting off your nose has rarely been heard of. Mr. Carnegie, the man they hate, would be benefited to the extent of a million dollars, which would more than cover all his possible loss by the strike, should their request be granted, but what conceivable advantage it would be to the strikers, they alone can tell.

THE GAZETTE a week or so ago commended the board of visitors of the University of Virginia for refusing to allow women to attend the lectures at that institution. Since then it has received a University circular which contains the remarkable announcement—from such a source—that women, upon the payment of the requisite fees, may register with the chairman of the faculty and receive from the professors instructions upon the subjects of the lectures delivered. Such an announcement would not, now, be strange if made by a northern or western university, but, coming from the University of Virginia, it shows that New Englandisms have at last found an abiding place even in the chieftain of learning in the South. No wonder now that so many of the University's professors are republicans.

ACCORDING to accounts from Homestead, the non-union white men who have gone to work there have more of the natural feeling of their race than those whose places they have taken, for whereas the latter used to eat and drink with the negroes who worked with them, the former positively refused to do so, and would only agree to remain upon the assurance that a separate eating room should be provided for the negroes. This, indicates, too, that the non-union men are native Americans, in whom the feeling referred to is more strongly developed than in any other nation.

A WALKING delegate was convicted of murder in New York yesterday for killing a member of his organization who refused to obey his order to strike. It has come to a pretty pass when a man who has need of money, and is working to get it, must stop and starve, or be killed, and that, too, by one who has been living an idle and luxurious life upon a fund to maintain which his victim had been paying monthly assessments.

IN HIS speech at Harlem last night Mr. Cleveland adopted Senator Hill's famous remark, and said, "I am a democrat." Whether with or without just ground, some democrats have previously expressed doubts upon this point, but now that the gentleman most interested has made it his business to remove them, there is no longer any even plausible reason why every democrat should not strive to have him elected.

CAPITAL and labor were intended to march together, and would do so if the course of nature were not interfered with and obstructed by the evil disposition of man. In this, as in every other case in which conflicts occur between men and nature, the former always come off second best.

In an accident at the Norfolk and Western Railroad near Rileysville, Va., this morning, John Stoffer, freight conductor, and Alvin Funk, flagman, were killed. The accident was caused by the breaking of the wheel of a freight car. The two men were in the caboose, which was next to the broken car, and both jumped.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The Senate judiciary committee took up the nomination of Mr. Shiras to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to-day, but after considering it for an hour adjourned until to-morrow when it will be again taken up. Mr. Cameron opposes it vigorously, and it is said, is supported in his opposition by the democratic members of the committee.

Robert Pinkerton, of the Pinkerton detective agency, was before the House committee which is examining the Homestead affair to-day, and read a paper which states that his men were unarmed when attacked and did not break open the boxes and arm themselves until they had been fired upon, and that they could not shoot at the men who fired at them because the latter fired from behind women. It also states that his men surrendered because the wounded required attention and for the purpose of saving further loss of life. After the surrender, he says, all our men, including the wounded and helpless, were brutally beaten and robbed by the strikers, and the leaders made no real or honest effort to protect them. Our men were robbed of watches, money, clothing, in fact everything, and then mercilessly clubbed and stoned. Congress, unable to move or defend himself, was deliberately shot by one of the strikers and then clubbed. Edwards, also wounded and helpless, was clubbed by another striker with the butt end of a musket. Both died; and subsequently another watchman became insane and committed suicide as a result of the fearful beating after having surrendered. The acts of the strikers, after our men surrendered, would be a disgrace to savages. If the owners of mills, factories, mines, railroads and other valuable property cannot employ watchmen to protect life and property, then all capital so invested is practically at the mercy of secret labor organizations, whose tyranny and despotism exceed anything ever known in the history of the world. These societies intimidate whole communities by threats of murder and are determined upon ruin and destruction of property if their demands, no matter how unreasonable or impracticable, are not complied with. In the case of the Molly Maguires, they terrorized the public authorities, and for years were absolute in their rule of murder and destruction of property. Every large strike has shown that these labor organizations will murder and destroy property out of sheer wantonness and revenge. During the Chicago stove company strike, the strikers concealed explosives in a mould in order to cause an explosion when the molten metal was poured in. During the strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, dynamite was put under trains by leaders of the strike in expectation that trains would be blown up and innocent passengers killed. During the recent strike on the New York Central, the strikers were repeatedly placed on the track by strikers, and in one instance a train of sleeping cars, filled with sleeping passengers and running at a high rate of speed, was thrown down a steep embankment. In another instance, during the same strike, the strikers attempted to wreck the Chicago express going down a steep grade into West Albany, and would have succeeded in killing or maiming a great number of passengers if one of the railroad ties with which the obstruction was made had not been rotten. In the city of New York, during the stone cutters' strike, strikers, in order to kill non-union men, unwound a part of the rope of a windlass and during the night poured acid on the rope and then released the stone or by the falling stones. These fiendish acts were done by members of labor organizations in the promotion of their strikes, and the only grievance which the men had was that the employer was seeking to hire men who were perfectly willing and eager to take the places of the well-paid strikers.

Congressman Meredith has asked his colleagues, Mansur of Missouri, and Boettcher of Louisiana, to speak at Warrenton, Va., next Monday.

The impression is growing here that the Chicago fair will get its \$5,000,000 appropriation after all.

A gentleman here to-day who saw General Field at his home two or three days ago says the General told him he thought the democrats would carry Virginia, but that as the President and Vice President could not come from his State there was a possibility of his being the Vice President.

Mr. W. A. Maury, Assistant U. S. Attorney General under Mr. Cleveland's administration, recently presided at a meeting of the West Virginia Republican Club in this city.

Senator Blackburn said to-day that he thought the anti-union would surely pass the Senate. To expedite such action an effort will be made to have the Senate meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

A gentleman from Richmond here to-day says he hears Mr. Wise will have no opposition for the democratic Congressional nomination in that district, but that a labor candidate, a Mr. Bethel, will oppose him and be supported by both the republicans and the third party men.

In the House to-day, Monday next was set apart for considering the report of the committee that has recommended the removal of Commissioner Ramm.

In the House to-day Mr. Meredith introduced a bill to pay Mrs. Lucy B. Legrand, daughter of the late Judge Shackelford, of Culpeper county, Va., a war claim of \$37,000.

STAFFORD DEMOCRATS.—At a mass meeting of the democrats of Stafford, held at the court-house on last Wednesday, the following delegates and alternates were elected to the congressional convention, which meets in Alexandria on August 10.

Aquia District.—A. E. Groves, Col. Thos. Waller, delegates; James Woodard, R. C. L. Moncreur, jr., alternates.

Falmouth District.—S. C. Peyton, W. H. Rollins, delegates; D. M. Lee, G. S. Lee, alternates.

Hardwood District.—Wm. J. Jacobs, C. J. Henry, delegates; Dr. G. M. Wallis, C. J. Charters, alternates.

Rock Hill District.—R. G. Hickerson, E. H. Randall, delegates; T. B. Reamy, S. R. Cooper, alternates.

The following resolution was also adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we, the democrats of Stafford, in mass meeting assembled, respectfully ask his excellency, the Governor of Virginia, to call an extra session of the Legislature, unless, in his wisdom, the interest of the Commonwealth demands it."—*Fredericksburg Lance*.

The Barnum shaft at Pittston, Pa., operated by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was destroyed by fire to-day, loss \$75,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Cardinal Gibbons will be fifty-eight years old to-morrow.

It is stated in Philadelphia that the price of anthracite coal will be advanced August 1.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing for an investigation of the "slums of cities."

Maurice Tucker, a Russian, aged 21 years, married his aunt, aged 85, with eight children, in Toledo yesterday.

Five of the largest flour mills on the Atlantic Seaboard, those in New York and Brooklyn, have formed a syndicate.

The stallion Palo Alto, who holds the stallion trotting record of 2:08 1/4, died at Senator Stanford's farm near Redwood, Cal., yesterday of pneumonia.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation calling for a general observance of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America on October 21.

Hon. Barnes Compton has issued an address to his constituents in the 5th Maryland district saying he would not be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Mr. Gladstone is trying to obtain an absolute assurance from the anti-Parnellites of their support in the event of an attack on the government by a "no confidence" amendment.

One thousand acres of shooting grounds, the property of the famous Deals Island Shooting Club, situated in Currituck, on the North Carolina coast, was sold in Norfolk yesterday to a Norfolk party for \$2,950.

Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson smoked last night the calumet with the Saguamores of Harlem, N. Y., where a reception was tendered the two leaders of the democratic party. It was a great time for the people of Harlem, and not a democrat of any note in the annexed district was absent.

The U. S. Senate yesterday passed the House bill granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842 inclusive. In the House a number of measures pertaining to military and naval matters were passed, but postal affairs were not so successful, the only measure of general importance called up, for the issuing of postal fractional notes, not reaching a favorable conclusion.

At the session in Washington yesterday of the joint immigration committee engaged on the Ellis Island investigation Representatives Stump, of Maryland, used some very plain language toward Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton. Mr. Stump said that a copy of his report which Mr. Nettleton had in his possession had been surreptitiously obtained.

The national democratic committee in New York yesterday adopted a plan of organization and campaign formulated by Mr. Whitney. It is thought branch headquarters will be established in Chicago or Indiana, and that special efforts will be made to carry Illinois and northwestern States. It is rumored that Mr. William C. Whitney will be made chairman of the advisory committee provided for in the plan of organization.

Becoming madly infatuated with Rolland Moore, a boy of 19, Mrs. Dr. John Aldrich, aged 78, of Cincinnati, O., offered him \$50,000 to marry her. He did so three years ago. The matter was kept secret until yesterday, when the woman refused to turn over the money. Moore has left for parts unknown with a goodly sum of her money. Both parties occupy high social positions. The boy's husband lived like a monarch while in Cincinnati.

Messrs. Buchanan, of Virginia, Culbertson, of Texas, Rynum, of Indiana, and Goodnight, of Kentucky, four of the strongest democratic members of the judiciary committee, have united a minority report presented to the House yesterday, protesting against the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill. The minority oppose the passage of any national bankruptcy law, and says our experience with past laws on this subject has not been such as ought to induce us to venture upon a new law without the existence of much stronger reasons than have been produced.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mrs. Ellen Cox Hinton, wife of Mr. William E. Hinton, sr., died yesterday at her home in Petersburg, aged 63 years.

Mrs. Louisa Nix died on Saturday morning of last week, at "Middleborough," the Nix residence in King George.

Ex-Congressman T. H. Bayly Browne is in a poor state of health at his home in Accomac. Mr. Bayly hardly ever leaves his room, in fact he is confined to his bed most of the time.

Satisfactory arrangements having been entered into between the Clifton Forge Publishing Company and S. M. Yost & Son, the continuance of the *Valley Virginian* is assured for six months, and the sale of the paper did not take place.

The school superintendents' conference was opened at Bedford, yesterday. About ninety were present. Mr. John E. Massey, Dr. Buchanan, John Goode, and others made addresses on the subject of "Teachers' Salaries." Miss Parrish and Dr. J. S. Felix will discuss the subject of "Higher Education for Women," to-night.

The corn crop throughout Tidewater is in a deplorable condition, owing to the wholesale ravages of the corn worm. The fodder and bud are first attacked, and then the worm moves downward and burrows into the stalk at the base. At least fifty per cent. of the whole crop is infested, and the yield will be very seriously affected.

Gen. Jas. G. Field, in an interview in Richmond yesterday, said Gen. Weaver would come to Richmond in September and they would open their southern campaign from that city. After speaking at various points in Virginia they will stump North and South Carolina, Georgia and Texas, which States he expects the people's party to carry. He predicted that Harrison would get the electoral vote of Virginia; that the third party would defeat Congressmen O'Ferrall and Meredith in the Seventh and Eighth districts, and that Mahone would be elected in the Petersburg district. The General said "the Force bill is a humbug, and a mere skeleton to scare the people."

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay street, St. Louis, Mo., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it has cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia, an attack of "the Grippe" when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free bottles at C. G. Lennon's Drug Store, 604 King street. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

Alice Mitchell's Trial.

The cross-examination of Lillie Johnson in the Alice Mitchell case was resumed in Memphis yesterday. Miss Johnson detailed the history of the day on which Alice killed Freda and told how she and Alice left the scene of the tragedy in a buggy after Alice had cut Freda Ward's throat. After the break between Alice and Freda, Miss Johnson and Jo Ward became enemies and on being pressed by the State as to the reason for this estrangement, she said it was because Jo Ward had not answered her letters. After a searching inquiry Miss Johnson admitted that she and Miss Mitchell flirted with an opera singer, J. L. Sholan, and also with several young men at the Chesapeake and Ohio depot. She said Miss Mitchell was very proficient in music, and had taken two medals at school for proficiency in this art.

Frank Mitchell, Alice's young brother, stated that she had been his playmate, and as a child she played with tops, marbles, etc., and often carried the marbles and rode them through the back alleys. She stated to the witness that she took her father's razor with the intention of using it on Freda when they met. Her mother attempted to get her to go to Sunday-school, but she persistently refused to obey.

She told her brother in January that the night before Freda left her home she attempted to kill herself. On the day of the departure of the boat on which Freda intended to go to Gold Dust Alice called Freda into a state room and told her she was going to kill herself. Freda started to scream and Alice told her if she loved her she would not cry out. Freda then remained silent and Alice took the contents of a bottle of laudanum, but she vomited it up. She further stated that she carried the razor always when it was missed by the family. She has no regret for having committed the act and has no fear of the law.

The defense has been sailing until yesterday in proving Alice Mitchell insane, but yesterday morning the Attorney General objected to the reading of the hypochondriac case. The deposition of Dr. Griswold Comstock, of St. Louis, was read down as far as the hypothetical case, and when it came to a question of the sanity of Alice, based on the hypothetical case, the State objected. The objection was made on the ground that the hypothesis had not been proven.

Judge Dubose thought the objection was well taken, and wanted to know where the proof of hereditary insanity came in, the mother being afflicted with only puerperal insanity before or after childbirth, and the brother of Mr. Mitchell became insane only after a stroke. He thought the hereditary tendency should be made clear.

The question was discussed for several hours and the court finally suggested that the hypothetical case be read verbatim and for the suggestion that the Attorney General specifically point out his objections.

Miss Johnson's admissions on the stand that Alice and she had flirted with an opera singer was a bomb in the camp of the defense, who have claimed that Alice hated men as did Diana the Huntress. After much hesitation she said that she and Alice had flirted with J. L. Sholan, an opera singer, and had presented him with costly flowers. Then she was also compelled to admit that she had several meetings with young men at the Chesapeake and Ohio depot, and also had a speaking acquaintance with young men to whom neither had been introduced. The witness was put in jail with Miss Mitchell the morning following the tragedy.

She said Miss Mitchell read the accounts of the tragedy and laughed at the contents of the press.

Frank Mitchell, Alice's younger brother, testified, but his evidence, as well as that of his sister Mattie, was only cumulative. Miss Mattie was at home when Alice returned. She went out to the buggy and there found the bloody razor. Alice told her mother of the act, and she then went on laughing and talking about other matters. In jail Miss Mattie said her sister was perfectly indifferent to the trial, often beginning to laugh and sing when it was discussed. Alice wanted a new dress and hat for the trial, and decided that she desired to make an impression on every one.

All of the medical experts are against the State, and yesterday Dr. David Campbell, of Knoxville, founder of the East Tennessee Asylum for the Insane, arrived at Memphis under subpoena from the State. It is thought his testimony will corroborate the statements of Dr. Hammond and others.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—Hopes are entertained by some of the persons interested in Richmond and Danville affairs that the system will eventually be placed upon a sound basis without being broken into separate parts. It is said that a party headed by W. P. Clyde is confident of succeeding with the plan because it is found possible with the amount of money now at call to extend the floating indebtedness of the Richmond and Danville amounting to \$5,000,000 for a term of two years, with the right to liquidate it at any time. The receiver can issue certificates for current expenses, and there is a first claim on receipts, low rates can be gotten by the receivers for goods and supplies needed, which the regular officers have not been able to do recently. In view of these favorable circumstances, the Clyde party, it is said, hope to put the system on a sound basis without banking-house assistance or radical reorganization.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Alexandria Gazette.

The ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE, now in its ninety-third year, appeared a few days ago in a beautiful new dress and somewhat enlarged. Age seems only to add to its vigor, and its strength increases with increasing years.—*Spirit of the Valley*.

The ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE has put on a new suit. The GAZETTE is one of the newest papers of the Old Dominion, and improves with age. May it continue to wear out the present dress, and purchase many more.—*Pittsburgh Tribune*.

The ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE has grown larger and better on a new suit of typographical clothes. It is an interesting paper whether in new costume or old, and we offer our felicitations upon its vigorous old age and good looks.—*Norfolk Landmark*.

That stand and valued exchange, the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE, comes to us in a brand new suit of type from head to foot, presenting a neat and admirable appearance. The GAZETTE is now in its 93rd year, which speaks volumes for its stability and is so intimately associated with the progress and advancement of the city from which it has been named. The GAZETTE is a welcome visitor to our table and the *Hatteras* congratulates it on its success.—*Baltimore Sun*.

—*Baltimore Sun*.

The Boundary Question.

The Maryland legislative committee to confer with the Virginia legislative committee on the question of free fishery in the Potomac river and Pocomoke sound, and on a concurrent oyster cull low, returned Wednesday night from their meeting and conference with the Virginia committee. Together the committee had gone all over the waters and inspected them thoroughly, and considerable oratory had been expended to win over members from one side to the other. The joint committees separated at Old Point Comfort.

The joint committees arrived at no definite conclusions, and sub-committees composed of members from both State committees were appointed on the two questions, viz: Pocomoke sound and the cull law, while the joint committee will pass upon the Potomac river question. These committees are to meet and again come to some conclusion, if possible, and report to the joint State committees, which meet in Washington on November 29. The reports of the sub-committees will then be adopted.

The Maryland committee feel quite certain that they will be able to get the proper culling law. This has been nearly definitely determined. In essence the new law will be similar to the culling law passed by the last Maryland legislature, which provides under heavy penalties for the culling of the oysters on natural rock or bed, and that no oysters measuring less than two and a half inches from hinge to mouth shall be carried to market. The only point of difference is in regard to the beginning and ending of the dredging and tugging seasons, and this, it is thought, can be readily arranged. There is now no cull law applicable to the Potomac river, and the beds there are being ruthlessly destroyed.

Another point under consideration was the question of fishery in the Potomac river. The Virginia committee asked that the river be divided by imaginary line into halves, the northern side to be used exclusively by Maryland oystermen, and the southern by Virginians. At present both States have the right of common fishery, each going to the land borders of the other State. In this the Virginia committee is assisted by Messrs. Wilkinson and Combs, of the Maryland committee. The two latter gentlemen advocate the drawing of the line up the Potomac from Point Lookout to Piney Point. This would be acceptable to Virginia, but it is strongly opposed by Messrs. Hayes and Sams, who claim that the State has already given away more than she should of the right to fishery in her waters, and that the culling of the common right of fishery in the Potomac river to Virginia was a piece of great generosity, that warrants some concessions now from that State. They base their arguments on strong and tenable grounds of equity and law, and will fight for this to the last.

The next point is the right to a common fishery in the Pocomoke Sound. This caused the great discussion before the joint committees, and the solution seems yet far off. The State of Virginia since 1881 has claimed an absolute right of fishery in half of the Pocomoke Sound and has claimed a common right with Maryland in the other half. Maryland disputes her right to this and claims a common right in the entire Pocomoke Sound.

The sub-committees will get to work at once. Senator Hayes, chairman of the joint sub-committee on the Pocomoke, has called his committee to meet on August 21, when the sound is to be again inspected and a final decision reached before the separation of the committee. The sub-committee on the culling law, of which Senator Hayes is also chairman, has not appointed a day to meet, but it will probably be shortly after the meeting of the Pocomoke committee. The reports of the sub-committees will, it is thought, be conclusive and final as to the action of the joint committees.—*Baltimore American*.

THE HUSSAR'S GOLD NOT IN SIGHT.

Capt. Tom Simmonds and his hopeful crew of Down Easters renewed their hunt for the \$1,800,000 in British gold that is supposed to be concealed somewhere in the wreck of the ship *Hussar*, off Port Morris, as soon as tide set in Wednesday morning. The powerful hydraulic dredger was started, and each load of mud and stones was carefully sifted and overlooked by eager eyes.

From some articles found yesterday Capt. Simmonds is convinced that he is now directly over the wreck, and that it is only a question of time to find out whether there is any treasure at the bottom. A piece of iron brought to the surface that day looked as if it had been part of a ship. In its original state it probably would have weighed five pounds, but the action of the water had made it as porous and light as pumice stone.

Other articles brought up were: A piece of black oak, so thoroughly water-rotten that it crumbled at touch; a small bottle, a brass nail, evidently handmade; a piece of lignum vitae, two bolts and a number of tin stones.

S. A. Stevens, of Leominster, Mass., president of the company furnishing the money for the search, arrived here yesterday and went to Port Morris. He became very enthusiastic when Captain Simmonds exhibited the results of the work, and gathered all the relics into a bag.

He will call a meeting of the company on his return to Leominster, and another subscription will probably be taken up on his report. Uncle John Grimes, who has been interested in the search for the treasure for 40 years, declared a circular piece of thin lead found yesterday was part of a wrapper used by the soldiers to put guineas in.

Mr. McKean, of the New York Yacht Club, called on Capt. Simonds with a party of friends on the steam yacht *Vision*. Mr. McKean and his friends evinced much interest in the work. The diver will probably be sent to the bottom to-morrow, when the search light is expected.—*N. Y. Sun*.

The I. W. Harper whiskey should be on every sideboard.

The I. W. Harper Whiskey should be in every Medicine chest.

The I. W. Harper whiskey should be in every club.

The I. W. Harper whiskey should be on every bar.

And all of this because it is the prince of whiskeys. The Ideal Kentucky article.

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CARR & SWETNAM,
Alexandria, Va.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.

SENATE.

In the morning hour the Senate passed the joint resolution authorizing the acceptance of medals from the King of Sweden by the Baltimore's crew and concurred in some House amendments to unimportant Senate bills.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Peffer instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the relations of employers and employees was taken up and Mr. Peffer addressed the Senate in its support.

Mr. Peffer argued that there were but three ways to meet labor troubles. The first was for the government to keep its hands off and let employers and employees settle the matter between themselves. The second was for the government to establish and regulate rates of wages. And the third was that the government take possession of private manufacturing establishments and conduct them as public institutions.

At the close of his remarks the resolution was referred to the committee on education and labor.

The anti-option bill was taken up and Mr. White resumed his argument in opposition to it.

HOUSE.

The House immediately after meeting proceeded with the regular order, which was the call of committees. The time allowed the postoffice committee having expired without action, on any measure, the committee on public lands called up a few bills of little general interest.

The House then considered the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill upon which an agreement has not yet been reached.

The consideration of the bill will consume the entire day, there being three hours and forty minutes given to the debate on the disputed amendments. This debate together with the votes that may be taken on the various propositions will probably carry the House through to the hour of recess.

Affairs at Homestead.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 22.—The steamer *Tide* left the wharf here at 9 o'clock for Homestead with about forty men on board and she will continue to make trips all day, carrying men to Homestead in connection with the Little Bill which took up a load early this morning. The boat was guarded by a squad of policemen. The boats will be busy all day and it is evident that a large number of men will be sent up. All morning men with satchels and bundles were coming to and going from the office of the Carnegie company, and it looks as if the company were making good their claim that all the men needed could be obtained. As soon as the *Tide* left, men, evidently watchers, sent messages by the Western Union, evidently to Homestead, to notify the men there the boat had left.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The active recruiting of non-union iron workers for the Carnegie works at Homestead was begun in this city yesterday, and a train at 9:20 last night carried away about 30 men. The agent of the company in this city said that while the company had not advertised for men, workmen throughout the country, attracted by the labor scale of wages at Homestead, were coming in daily and all such as gave evidence of being good skilled laborers were being employed by it.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—Attorneys for the Amalgamated Association this morning presented the applications for release on bail of Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Ross, leaders of the Homestead strikers. The petitions were the same as filed in the application of Burgess McLuckie. None of the attorneys for the prosecution were in the court nor were the defendants. The court fixed to-morrow at 9:30 as the time for the hearing.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 22.—The departure of Governor Pattison about noon was the event to-day. Just before leaving the Governor stated emphatically that no change had been made in the orders to the troops, and that none was being contemplated. If there had been any hope that the Governor would make a personal investigation among the strikers during his presence in Homestead, the expectation was disappointed. Up to time of taking the train for Harrisburg he confined his movement to an official farewell visit to Gen. Snowden's headquarters on Shanty Hill. None of the local leaders of the strike were invited directly or indirectly to lay their case before the Governor and for their part they showed no disposition to ask his aid in their difficulties.

Sheriff McCleary, after a ten days' stay stay in Homestead, left on the same train with Gov. Pattison. Swiftly on the heels of the Governor's departure, the serving of eviction notices commenced on Shanty Hill. As a rule the notices were received in grim silence.

At the strikers' headquarters, the men's ranks were reported to be as solid as a stone wall; but the line of strikers waiting for admission to the room of the relief committee was stretched out to nearly double the length of any day yet.

Work on the Cruisers Delayed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—A government inspector at Cramp's shipyard said that work on the armored cruiser New York was being delayed on account of armor not being received from

the contractors, the Carnegie Steel Co. The Homestead plant is the only one at which armor can be made. Half of the side armor for the New York has been received, but none has been put in place because it is so uncertain when the remainder will come. The Carnegies have also the contract for all of armor for the battle-ships Massachusetts and Indiana and the new cruiser No. 12. The armor for the vessels is contracted for and furnished by the government and the builders have nothing to do with it but put it in place.

Foreign News.

TANGIER, July 22.—The Sultan has reconsidered his determination to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain on the basis of his having it all his own way. The Grand Vizier and several of the Sultan's ministers are expected to arrive shortly in Tangier for the object of reopening negotiations for a new treaty.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The cholera is increasing at Saratoff. The death rate at Samara is higher, with a fewer number of cases. At Astrakhan there is a decrease in the mortality. Kazan, Rostoff, Tzaritzin, Taganrog, and Azof report 222 new cases and 112 deaths.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times* says: "The present plan of Mr. Gladstone appears to be to get the Irish members to aid him in rigging up the electoral machinery in order to secure him a majority in the next general election, enabling him to laugh at the Irish vote."